

161.
NATURAL PRODUCTS OF CITRUS AURANTIUM ACTING
INSECTICIDES ON SPODOPTERA FRUGIPERDA

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The family of Rutaceae is very important from an economic point of view. The Citrus genus includes numerous species cultivated since time immemorial for their edible fruits. A review of the chemistry of the Rutaceae shows that from this group of plants potent toxic pesticides, parasiticides, fungicides, herbicides and cytotoxic, have been isolated. We selected the bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium*) in the search for natural insecticide plant. The blend of essential oil and ethanol extract of albedo of *C. aurantium* was incorporated to the larval diet of the lepidopteran pest *Spodoptera frugiperda* in order to evaluate feeding behaviour as well as toxic effects. Larval mortality was quantified. Our results indicated that 250 µg of extracts mix per g of diet deterred 46% feeding and had the highest larval mortality (100%) tested. The blend of essential oil of *C. lemon* and ethanol extract of albedo of *C. aurantium* was less active under the assayed conditions.

162.
THE HABIT OF ORAL HYGIENE. A STUDY IN SCHOOL
TEACHERS OF EGB 1° AND 2° LEVEL IN SAN MIGUEL
DE TUCUMÁN

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Objective: Exploration of the habits of oral hygiene in school teachers of EGB 1° and 2° level in Tucumán.

Material and Method: The study was carried out in the course of the academic year 2008. A questionnaire with 28 items was given to teachers of state schools of public administration of urban and urban-marginal areas. Participation was voluntary and the answers were anonymous. Absolute and relative frequencies were calculated.

Results: The population was constituted by 26 teachers. Fifty-four % of the school teaches claimed that they brushed their teeth after meals. Ninety-six % of the teachers said they used toothpaste with fluorine. They said that fluorine increases the resistance of dental enamel (77%). Only 12% thought that the most important moment to begin oral hygiene was from the time of birth. All the teachers considered that the most important factor about toothpaste was that it should contain fluorine. Sixty-five% expressed the necessity for children under 10 to receive help from adults when brushing.

Conclusion: Considerable information exists among teachers with respect to the benefits of brushing. It would be important to reinforce that knowledge by persuading teachers to consider brushing as an indispensable strategy in the prevention of dental disease.

163.
IMPLICATION OF TEACHING STRATEGIES ON PARTIAL
AND FINAL INTEGRATING EXAMINATIONS

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Introduction: We considered the academic performance of the students of the course in Physiology I during the first semester of the year 2008. We compared the results of expository classes, using different strategies. Material and methods: 238 students were examined. Group "A" (119 students); group "B" (119 students). During the course both groups were evaluated three times with the same evaluation instrument. At the end of the semester each group sat for an integrating exam consisting in five open questions.

Results: Group "A", with the strategy of questions with open books, 59.13% passed; conceptual maps 53.04% passed and with problem based learning, 50.78% passed. Group "B", using only expository strategy 41.25%, 41.14% and 34.85% respectively passed. The results of passed examinations in the Integrating exam for group "A" was 86%, and for group "B" 90.24%.

Conclusions: some significant differences appeared in the partial evaluations but with respect to the integrating examination small differences were observed in favor of the expository class.

164.
RELATION BETWEEN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND
ADMISSION VARIABLES

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The admittance process at the U.N.T. School of Medicine considers high-school average plus the total score obtained in the Admission Test on 4 subjects: Biology, Reading Comprehension, Chemistry and Physics. Then, in an order of merit, the first 240 students enter. The aims of this work are: 1) to compare high-school average (AS), total score obtained in the exams (SEx) and 1st year academic performance (AP) of admitted students in 2005, 2006 and 2007; 2) to relate the students' AP and the admission variables: AS and SEx. All the students admitted in 2005, 2006 and 2007 (n=719) were considered. The data were analyzed with the t test, χ^2 and ANOVA. The AS average for each year was 8.3 (no significant difference, ANOVA $p=0.848$). The SEx average turned out to be significantly greater in the 2005 students (74 vs 71 for 2006 and 72.6 for 2007; ANOVA $p<0.0001$). The AP of all the students studied ranged between "Good" and "Very Good", the best being for 2005 students (test χ^2 , $p<0.0001$). Only 2007 students showed that the greater their AS the better their AP (ANOVA, $p=0.031$). No significant association was found between the AS and the AP in 2005 and 2006. The SEx was significantly associated to the AP in 2005 and 2006 (ANOVA, $p=0.004$ and $p<0.0001$ respectively). Conclusion: the students' AP was "Good" and "Very Good"; SEx has greater incidence on the students' PA than AS.